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1947

DECEMBER

the dental assistant



**Journal • of • the
American • Dental
Assistants • Association**

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the dental assistant



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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dear Members of the A.D.A.A.:

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the American Dental Assistants Association, I am fully aware of the responsibilities that accompany the honor of serving in this capacity. However, I shall do my utmost to carry on the good work of my predecessors as honestly and efficiently as I am capable of doing. I shall accept this assignment as 'MY TASK' for the coming year, which brings to mind a poem, written by Agnes Carr and published in the Boston Traveller recently:

To fill some need, though small or great,
This is the work assigned by fate
To each of us upon this earth,
So planned from hour of our birth.

That I may fill some needed sphere
Of service, without doubt or fear;
This is my work and I must see
That it is done, efficiently.

God grant me strength to do my task
No greater boon my soul would ask.

The Boston meeting for which we waited six long, weary years is now written into the history of the A.D.A.A., and we, the members of the Massachusetts Dental Assistants Association, certainly hope that those of you who were privileged to attend, enjoyed it as much as we enjoyed planning it for you.

Out of this meeting came many developments which have been in progress over a period of years; notably our desire and unswerving fight for higher education and consequently an elevated status for dental assistants. The establishment of a Board of Certification and the adoption of the Certification Plan together with a proposed six months extension course of study is of prime importance, and should receive the immediate attention of all affiliated groups. All State Societies have received copies of this plan together with a working outline with suggestions as to the proper procedure; it will then be the duty of the societies to start immediately to put this plan into operation.

We have chosen "Perseverance" as the theme for this year, because in order to carry out our plans we must all persevere as never before to reach our objective; that of establishing courses for dental assistants in the dental schools. In this respect, we are greatly encouraged by the kind words of Doctor Sterling V. Mead in his Presidential address to the House of Delegates in Boston, which are as follows: "The dental assistant is one of the greatest assets to any dental office, and her years of association with dentists give weight to her request for increased scholastic training. There is as much reason for training dental assistants as there is for training other associated or affiliated groups. The Board of Trustees has appointed

a committee of five dentists to cooperate with a similar committee from the American Dental Assistants Association, for consideration of many mutual problems. It would be well to extend these committees to state and local levels."

Acting Diligently Attains Accomplishments, will be our slogan for the year, and every member of the A.D.A.A. should play an active part in making this slogan come true. How? By attending all local and state meetings, serving on committees when invited to do so, take an active part in the essay and clinic program of your State Meetings, sign up for the educational course as soon as your State Society is ready to present it, cooperate with your State and National Officers and Committees by answering correspondence promptly and thereby lighten the burden which they carry in your behalf.

If any of our members have any suggestions for the improvement of our Association and the attainment of our goal, I would be most happy to hear from them.

Sincerely yours,

Sadie L. Hadley, President,

American Dental Assistants Association.

And Now To Each Heart

And now to each heart comes the beautiful birth
Of love, and again is there singing on earth;
For Peace spreads her pinions of velvety white
And near, very near, is that holiest night
When Joseph and Mary from Galilee came
To the city of David—oh wonderful name!

Now "glory to God in the highest" is heard
From the caroling throat of a little grey bird,
And each poinsettia, in gorgeous array,
Is shouting that Christmas is coming to stay,
While the wind in the almond, with reverent breath,
Repeats that sweet story of far Nazareth.

And brother to brother speaks tender and low,
Remembering love in the dear long ago,
And the child that was Mary's, asleep in the hay—
The Light of the world and the Star of the day;
While angels of Heaven, proclaiming His birth,
Re-echo the message of "peace on earth."

—Vivian Yeiser Laramore.

SIX MONTHS EXTENSION STUDY COURSE

State and local societies have been sent copies of the qualifications regarding the examinations for Certification. A six month Extension Course to prepare ADAA members to take Certification Examinations has been outlined and will be started in many of the state societies this winter. Additional copies of the regulations governing Certification and the preparatory course of study may be secured from the ADAA Education Chairman, Melva Russler, 928 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The following outline for the Six Months Extension Study Course was accepted at the annual meeting in Boston as the basic course for the examination for Certification. The subjects can be taught in any order agreeable to the instructors. These Working Outlines were compiled by Educators from two Dental Schools in the Midwest; the choice of text-books will be up to the individual instructor because of varied techniques and authorities in different parts of the country.

It is suggested that each local Dental Assistants association work with a Planning Committee from the local Dental Society, because these courses must be given by Dentists or Dental Educators. The course should be given over a period of six months, two nights a week, two hours a night, or one night a week for a year. Use dental school facilities wherever possible, otherwise a series of suitable offices can be used to advantage.

1. DENTAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Bookkeeping, Accounting, Taxes
Office records
Fees and collections
Use of the telephone
Economics
Ethics
Appointments (Broken and recall)
Care of Office
Care of Equipment
Purchasing supplies

2. CHAIR ASSISTING

Reception and preparation of patient (child and adult)
Psychology (child and adult)
Assisting in instrumentation and operative procedures
Dental instruments, names, uses, and care of
Restoration, kinds, preparation for proper mix of
Dismissing patient

3. DENTAL ANATOMY (General)

Maxilla and Mandible
Alveolar process
The Mucosa
The Salivary glands
The teeth
DENTAL PATHOLOGY
Dental caries
Normal and Abnormal conditions of
Enamel
Dentine
Cementum
Dental pulp
Peridental membrane
Oral mucous membrane
Peridental tissues

4. STERILIZATION

Kinds and uses
Bacteria and destruction of
BACTERIOLOGY
Classification and differentiation of bacteria found in oral cavity
Fundamentals of immunity

- Distribution of Bacteria
 - Action of germicidal agents, relation value
 - Chemical composition of teeth and saliva
 - Cultures and slides from saliva and mouth infections
5. LOCAL AND GENERAL ANESTHESIA — ORAL SURGERY
 - History of Anesthesia
 - Chemistry
 - Pre-medication
 - Pre-operative preparation
 - Assisting with administration of:
 - Novocain - Pontocain
 - Nitrous oxide
 - Ether
 - Ethyl Chloride
 - Pentothal Sodium
 - Oxygen
 - Overton
 - Anesthetic sequences
 - Resuscitation and emergency measures
 - Post-operative care and patient instructions for home care
 6. DENTAL ROENTGENOLOGY
 - The X-ray machine and films
 - Preparation for dental X-rays
 - Technic of exposure
 - Processing and mounting films
 7. ORAL HYGIENE
 - Education
 - Instructions mouth care and proper brushing
 - Loss of teeth
 - PEDODONTIA
 - Hygiene
 - Etiology of malocclusion (Orthodontia)
 - Classification
 - Restorations
 - Education
 8. DIET AND NUTRITION (Fundamentals)
 - General health
 9. PHARMACOLOGY
 - Drugs and medicaments
 - Use
 - Dangers
 10. FIRST AID
 - Hemorrhage
 - Shock
 - Syncope
 - Asphyxia
 - Respiration
 - Pulse
 11. TERMINOLOGY
 - Proper use and understanding of dental nomenclature
 - Pronunciation
 12. CARVINGS AND DRAWINGS
 - Dental Anatomy and Physiology
 13. LABORATORY TECHNIC
 - Pouring models
 - Inlays
 - Crowns
 - Partials
 - Full dentures
 - Metal
 - Wax
 - Modeling compound
 - Hydro-colloids
 - Investing
 - Casting
 - Inlay carving
 - Full denture set-up
 - Processing
 - Baked porcelain
 - Acrylic jackets and inlays
 - Reproducing models
 - Care and use of impression materials and trays

ADAA Education Committee
 Melva M. Russler, Chairman
 928 Arcade Bldg.
 St. Louis, Mo.

The Dental Assistant

By Wilma Duke, Marshall, Texas

I would like first to present you assistants with a Code of Ethics I would like for each of you to adopt.

Code of Ethics

To exalt my work and consider it an opportunity to serve the profession of Dentistry and people in need of dental care.

To increase my knowledge of dentistry as it relates to health and dental service.

To remember that my success is the success of the office in which I work; therefore, I shall be loyal to my employer and concerned for the welfare of his office and his patients.

To develop a sense of protection for the health and well-being of patients by complete and careful sterilization and sanitary precautions.

To comply with prevailing Dental laws.

To increase my effectiveness by constant self-improvement.

To add to my effectiveness by following the important rules of personal hygiene and developing a systematic and pleasing personality.

To deport myself with a dignity in keeping with professional standards.

To refrain from critical discussion of other Assistants, of Dentists and their practices, of patients; or of the business and professional affairs of my own or any other dental office.

To speak with pride of my employer when out among friends.

Should your stay in a Dental office be brief or prolonged your experience will be invaluable to you. Whether you decide to work in some other field where you contact many people, or whether you preside over your own household and enter the

activities of your social group, you will have learned the essential rules and techniques for being a thoroughly adequate, charming and impressive woman.

Whether you have worked in a dental office one day or 25 years you know that a dental assistant should have taste for selecting a trim professional appearance, white cap, white uniform, white shoes, and your dental assistant's pin worn at all times. Some of you will remember a speaker told us at our last State meeting that what he gathered about the way a dental assistant should look and dress, she must be an angel. We should at all times look that spotlessly clean, and we can have an angelic face by smiling and always looking pleasant. We must like our work and our Doctor to do this. If you are not happily located, don't punish him, yourself, and his patients by staying. An Assistant is a valuable aid to her Dentist if she is the right kind of Assistant.

An Assistant has many duties, and much work to do. "An Assistant may work from sun to sun, but her work is never done," is certainly true. She must be a saleswoman, receptionist, nurse, stenographer, bookkeeper, housekeeper, hostess, consultant, and X-ray technician.

Now girls, it really takes courage and ability to assume these responsibilities.

The Dental Assistant sells her Doctor and his office to the patient either by personal contact or telephone. Therefore, she must always be smiling, and have a sympathetic and pleasing personality. You can give your voice flexibility by practicing the quality you wish to express, and we frequently wish to ex-

press sympathy, warmth or restfulness. Patients should be handled with all gracefulness and poise. Then do you know how to use a telephone? You must have a prompt, pleasing, accurate and complete contact. Hold the transmitter directly in front of your mouth, speak moderately low and as simple and distinctly as possible.

The receptionist must first see that her Doctor has a pleasingly furnished reception room, one that has the appearance of a well balanced living room. By all means have a small rocker for the little ones. That is our most prized piece of furniture. It is sometimes found in the hall where the children have tried to take it home with them. Then children, in summer especially, when reception doors are open, come from all the other Doctors' offices to sit in the little chair. Now as a receptionist, she always greets the patient with a smile. She is always smiling because she likes her job, and is always glad to see the patients. She is gracious, pleasant, and courteous as she gives the patients the first glimpse, of the office. Should it be a new patient, they receive their introduction to the Dentist through her. She sees that the patient is comfortable and well occupied if they have to wait, and always gives a satisfactory explanation why they have to do so. She arranges their next appointment at their convenience and dismisses them in a friendly way. She never forgets to find amusement for the child patient.

She must be able to recognize salesmen the Doctor wishes to see, and dismiss graciously the ones he doesn't wish to see.

As a nurse she prepares the patient for the chair offering sympathy and comfort. Being thoroughly sanitation conscious she provides clean

and sterile instruments for each patient. She assists the Doctor by mixing cement, amalgam, and other fillings. She prepares impression materials, cares for patients during surgery, affording ammonia, smelling sales, kleenex and a cold towel for head or cheeks. She cares for patients after surgery by administering any necessary post-operative treatment.

As a stenographer and bookkeeper she must have initiative in handling accounts and punctual with bookkeeping and monthly statements. She must be tactful, firm and mature in her financial relations with patients. She must be neat and exact. It is her duty to check the patient's credit rating before the Doctor sees the patient so if credit privileges are asked the Doctor knows what to tell him.

As a housekeeper and hostess she is friendly, warm, charming and efficient. She checks the reception room to see that it is well ventilated, neat and pleasant. The operating room to see if it is bright and clean with fresh towels, headrest and bracket covers. She checks all appliances to see that they are in perfect operating order. She sees that lighting is accurate. In the afternoon when work is done it is her duty to see all instruments are out of the sterilizer and all gas, water and electrical appliances are cut off. She is economical in ordering and use of materials and supplies, but sees there is always a sufficient supply in the cabinet.

Each patient is treated like a guest, affording friendly conversation and letting them know the office is interested in them from a health standpoint in regards to dental care.

As a hostess she should educate all patients to a higher standard of ethics in regard to dental care and prevention of dental decay.

As a consultant the assistant stands between the patient and the Dentist and between the Dentist and the salesmen. Patients confide their troubles in the assistant asking her about problems. By being a sympathetic listener and giving them the proper advice when a question is asked she can save time for her Dentist.

The assistant takes care of complaints from the Dentist about supplies to the salesmen. She and the salesmen can straighten out these matters. This is also a great time-saver to the Dentist.

The assistant either takes the X-rays or operates the machine. Then she has to find time to develop the pictures and mount them so her Doctor might give the patients the proper diagnosis at their next appointment.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that a sustained Dental practice is built upon a fragile foundation of confidence. You as an assistant have your part to play in this interesting and altogether beneficial game.

Confidence is built on a scientific diagnostic procedure, materials used, efficiency of equipment, and knowledge displayed. It is built by the modern, sanitary appearance of the office, and by the attractiveness and alertness of the personnel.

Loyalty is built by the effectiveness of the Dental service itself, by fair charges, and by the business-like management of the office.

Good Will is built by the psychological attitudes of the Doctor and

his assistant toward the patients.

Only by continued, constant, never-ending practice of these procedures and attitudes can a professional reputation be built which will keep a dental practice satisfying throughout a Dentist's productive life.

Finally, may you, the Assistant, who contributes so largely to the success of your employer and his office, receive adequate recognition for your skill and your loyalty.

Presented before the TSDAA

San Antonio, Texas

April 28, 1947.

WHAT IS A PATIENT?

A patient is the most important person ever in our office.

A patient is not dependent on us—we are dependent on him.

A patient is not an interruption of our work—he is the purpose of it. We are not doing him a favor by serving him—he is doing us a favor by giving us the opportunity to do so.

A patient is not an outsider to our business—he is part of it.

A patient is not a cold statistic—he is a flesh-and-blood human being with feelings and emotions like your own, and with biases and prejudices.

A patient is not someone to argue or match wits with. Nobody ever won an argument with a patient.

A patient is a person who brings us his ills. It is our job to handle them profitably to him and to ourselves.

The Dental Assistant of 1957

By Virginia Bates

Any attempt to forecast the future is difficult. Beyond the present moment we can be sure of nothing. None of us can be certain of what will happen tomorrow or next week, let alone what will be happening ten years from now. Yet the future—mysterious and unknown—is the challenge that motivates human forces. If it were not for the future of which we can plan and dream, most of us would be drab useless creatures. All of us are looking ahead, thinking of what we shall do tomorrow, next week or next month. It may be to a vacation next summer, plans for going to a concert, or a visit with friends. We may be thinking ahead of serious things like marriage, children and a home of our own. No one can make certain plans—there are too many uncertainties. These uncertainties, however, do not mean we must stop thinking of the future or planning for times ahead. They make the future, with its mysteries, the more exciting.

With this in mind, I would like to look into the future for the dental assistant. I have been asked to speak on "The Dental Assistant of 1957." What will she be like 10 years from now? What will be her position in relation to the profession of dentistry?

In forecasting the future of the dental assistant we must rely heavily on the past. In the quarter of a century that dental assistants have been organized, there have been a number of trends which give us a fair idea of the dental assistant of 1957.

One thing that appears certain is that there will be a much larger number of dental assistants at work ten years from now. The increase in the number of dental assistants in recent years reflects the growing conviction among dentists themselves of the necessity and importance of good assistants in their offices. Up until a year ago a majority of dentists operated their own offices without dental assistants. They did their own book-keeping, greeted their own patients, and handled the myriad of other duties which the competent assistant now carries out. Dentists generally have become familiar with the important work of Klein (Vol. 31 ADA JOURNAL, May, 1944) showing that a well-trained and efficient assistant can increase materially the individual dentist's service to his community from 25 to 50 per cent, with a considerable saving of their own time and nervous energy. I am sure that most of you recall that Klein found that dentists under 45 years of age, working with one chair and no assistant, saw only 47.6 patients per week. Dentists under 45, with one chair and one assistant, treated 61.8 patients per week. Dentists under 45, working with two chairs and one assistant, treated 72.9 patients per week. Similar ratios, although somewhat reduced in the total of patients treated each week, were reported by Klein for dentists in higher age groups.

The value of the dental assistant to the dentist has been clearly proved. There is no question but that the younger dentists, as they begin practice, will seek the services of competent dental assistants. In contrast to 1929, when only about 40 per cent of the dentists employed full-time assistants, I predict that 1957 will see nearly all practicing dentists employing the services of a dental assistant. It is difficult to find definite records on the

present number of dental assistants in the nation. Klein's study in 1943 estimated that there were between 25,000 and 30,000 girls and women employed as dental assistants. Today, the figure is considerably higher.

Another safe prediction is that the dental assistant will be paid a higher salary during the next decade than she received during the past decade. Salaries today are considerably higher than they were five years ago. Part of this increase has been due to the rising costs of living and the availability of employment for women in general. Yet I do not believe that these factors alone have been responsible for the general increase granted dental assistants in recent years. The profession has recognized the worth of trained, competent assistants. Never again do I believe that the salaries of dental assistants will drop to the ridiculously low figure of an average of \$16.50 a week as reported by the Department of Labor in 1941. According to that survey, those in the lowest quarter averaged only \$637 a year while the upper quarter reported salaries of over \$1,031 per year. The top salary was reported at \$3,000.

The hours of employment for the future will probably be the same or less. At present, most dental assistants work from 40 to 44 hours a week, a not unreasonable period of time.

Although they probably won't admit it, I think the average dental assistant of 1957 will be older than her counterpart of the present day. At present, most dental assistants are young women. In normal times, it has been difficult for a woman over 25 to obtain a job unless she has considerable work experience. I believe that as dental assistants stay on the job they will become more and more valuable to the dentist for whom they work.

And with the increasing number of married women employed in all callings, I believe that more of the dental assistants will be married women.

As my final forecast in this talk, and probably the most important, I predict that dental assistants of 1957 will possess considerable more formal training than the average dental assistant of today.

The trend toward formal training for dental assistants is clear. There are now several courses in Dental Assisting at universities, colleges and high schools. The American Dental Assistants Association has recommended minimum standards for education and training with which you are familiar. At present, the dental profession has not established a clear policy regarding formal training of dental assistants. There remains considerable differences of opinion among dentists themselves on the questions of licensure, registration or certification of trained dental assistants. There are dentists who still believe that dental assistants should be trained exclusively by the dentist by whom they are employed. The number of professional men, however, who believe that some degree of formalized training is necessary and desirable, is on the increase, and will continue to increase.

The increased demand by the public for dental services has limited the time dentists may devote to the training of their assistants. Busy dentists, only naturally, prefer to employ those girls and young women who already have had some formal training or actual work experience. Even those dentists who do not see the need of formalized courses in Dental Assisting expect their dental assistants to have at least a high school edu-

cation and to know something about bookkeeping and general office procedures such as answering the telephone and serving as a receptionist for the incoming patients. Dentists generally have learned that it is of extreme importance that patients are not annoyed by gruff or ill-mannered receptionists. At best, patients are uneasy when they report for a dental appointment and the properly-trained dental assistant can do much to put them at ease. Dental assistants play a major role in the public relations of the private practitioner. It is rare to find a successful office practice where one finds poor public or patient relations.

All of these things, if learned in a Dental Assisting course, certainly would make the beginning dental assistant much more valuable to her employer than if she waited to be instructed by the dentist in his spare moments.

All of us who have worked in a dental office more than a few days also know the importance of a general knowledge of the over-all operative procedures of the practicing dentist. I can see great advantages and no disadvantages to pre-employment training in this field.

Also, dental assistants should have generalized training in instrumentation, and laboratory work. But for specific procedures which vary in individual offices, I believe the assistant should receive her training from her employer. Rigid patterns learned in a school would do more harm than good if they conflicted with standard operating procedures of the individual office.

The above are only general patterns regarding the form which I believe dental assisting courses will follow in future years. In working them out it will be necessary for our association to work closely and in harmony with the American Dental Association. From the dentists we must learn what they expect and want from the trained dental assistant. I doubt that in the next ten years the profession will establish a mandatory requirement for the training of dental assistants. There will continue to be a large number of assistants who will be trained by their employers. Yet the trend toward formalized training is too strong to believe that the dental assistant of 1957 will have less instead of more formalized training. I do not believe that by 1957 we will see the dental assistant licensed or registered as the trained nurse is today. But sometime beyond that date, I believe there will be a time when dental assistants will be required by professional rule to have formal training to secure employment.

Indicative of the trend toward formalized training for dental assistants is the new program for apprentice dental assistants inaugurated at Cleveland under the direct sponsorship of the Cleveland Dental Society in cooperation with the Cleveland Dental Assistants Association. Last September, a formal training course for apprentices was launched under the direction of a special committee named by the Cleveland society. Chairman

of the committee is Dr. William W. Hurst of Western Reserve University School of Dentistry. Dr. Hurst is also president of the Ohio State Dental Society.

The Cleveland program differs from previous Dental Assisting training in that it provides that students shall serve as part-time apprentices in the offices of private practitioners where they will work with experienced assistants, thus receiving "on the job" training. The course of study and work experience lasts nine months. In all, the Cleveland course includes 14 courses ranging from office housekeeping, and bookkeeping and typing to chair assisting, materia medica, bacteriology and first aid. During the apprentice period, which extends over six months, the students will be paid at least fifty cents an hour for the four to five hours a day they "work" in the dentist's office. Seventy-eight Cleveland dentists offered to cooperate in the initial course, indicating a wide interest in the training program. Only seven girls, however, enrolled for the first course. It is expected that this number will be increased materially during the future.

In a recent magazine article Dr. Hurst declared:

"We are engaged in a brand-new venture in the Midwest. We may find, as time goes on, that we will have to add new subjects to the curriculum. Perhaps we will find it advisable to drop one or two. At present, though, we are thinking in terms of expansion. For example, it is quite possible that we may ask the telephone company for a lecturer—someone who can give our students expert advice on proper telephone technique. Certainly we shall ask the Cleveland Dental Assistants' Association for aid from time to time. Our major goal is to create a system under which future dental assistants can be trained in a formal and scientific fashion. We think we are achieving that goal already."

Dentistry today is an advancing and expanding science. Only recently, Dr. Lon W. Morrey, director of public relations of the American Dental Association declared: "There is every reason to believe that demand for dental service will continue upward at an accelerated speed." Dr. Morrey also predicted that "dentistry can increase its service from 75 to 100 per cent by the judicious employment of dental assistants and the use of additional equipment." As dentistry moves ahead to meet the increasing demands of the public for dental health services, the corps of dental assistants will also continue to advance. The evidence we have indicates that the dental assistant of 1957 will be an even more important adjunct of the profession than she is today.

Virginia Bates

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Presented at Mid-Winter Meeting

Chicago D. A. A., 1947

ABOUT BOOKS

Dr. Henry Pleasants, Jr., graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and Fellow of the American College of Physicians who has practiced in the vicinity of Philadelphia throughout his professional life, is the author of a book entitled "A Doctor in the House," published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

With enthusiasm for his profession and a twinkle in his eye, Dr. Pleasants traces the astonishing development of medical methods since the "Benzene-buggy" days at the turn of the century and provides an anecdotal account of personalities and cases encountered along the way.

Personal recollections of giants in the medical profession whose discoveries live after them, play-by-play notes of some of the author's most startling cases, and a running thread of medical philosophy and lore accumulated in contacts with countless patients that began with diagnosis and ended with the problem of bill collecting make up a large portion of the contents of "A Doctor in the House." There are important chapters on child care, allergies, and general human relationships between general practitioner and patient.

Dr. Pleasants is a graduate of Haverford College, has served on the staff of Chester County Hospital since 1911, has been Chief of Staff for the Clinic for Diabetes since 1934, Chief of Staff since 1946, is a former Medical Director of West Chester State Teachers' College, and was, for a time, attending physician at Marshall Square Sanitarium. During World War I, he served as division sanitation officer overseas.

LEST WE FORGET

Thanksgiving and harvest time. Have we counted our many blessings this year and are we thankful enough for the harvest we have reaped?

Whatever has been our lot we must remember that if the sun doesn't shine today, it will tomorrow. If success and fortune doesn't come our way just when we think it should we will have our chance if we will only be patient and faithful, for there never was a journey longer nor a pathway steeper or more rugged than the Lord intended it to be. It is often thus He tests our faith and trust. If we are faithful, the same loving Infinite Wisdom who cares for us today will take care of us tomorrow and every day. He, the Good Shepherd, will shield us from suffering or will give us the unfailing strength to bear our cross.

Therefore, is it not fitting and proper that at this Thanksgiving season we should come on bended knees, heads humbly bowed, with hearts filled with gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift—not for just one day publicly designated but for every day.

—Thelma Jaap.

Says the President of the Packard Manufacturing Co.—"I have never been afraid of trouble. I have always had this slogan: 'If somebody hands you a lemon, make lemonade out of it'."

the dental assistant

Vol. 16

November - December, 1947

No. 5 - 6

A JOURNAL FOR DENTAL ASSISTANTS DEVOTED TO THEIR
INTERESTS AND EDUCATION

Bi-Monthly publication of the A.D.A.A. Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to their Education and Interests and to the Efficient Conduct of Dental Offices. Publication of all statements, opinions, or data, is not to be considered as an endorsement of same by journal or its publishers.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Christmas Again!

These lovely, crisp, colorful autumn days with all out-of-doors calling finds the Editor deep in preparation of the November-December issue of the Journal, and thinking that soon the trees will be bare, the ground covered with snow and it's Christmas again.

The coming of that lovely season brings thoughts of that long-ago night in Bethlehem:

While shepherds watched their flocks by night
All seated on the ground
The angel of the Lord came down
And glory shone around.

Did anyone else see the glory and hear the song? Were there none in Bethlehem who had a mind to look at the stars that night; or whose ears were open to heavenly singing? Was the innkeeper too busy serving his guests, grumbling because it was hard to get help and what you did get were a lazy, do-less lot? Was there a big party at the inn with the properous citizens so busy making merry that the sound of the angels' song was drowned out? Were the rest of the inhabitants tired out after the day's work, bored with the monotony of life, sure that nothing exciting or of importance would happen to them?

What did the shepherds talk about as they watched their sheep? Did they recall the former glory of Israel in the days when David was king? Did their conversation turn to the oppression of the Roman government? Did they talk of Herod, the luxury of his court and the wickedness of his deeds? Did they speak of the difficulty of making a living wage and the burden of the taxes imposed by Rome; of the crowded condition of the town and the people who had come into Bethlehem for the taking of the census? Did they dream of a better order of things? Did they wonder if the prophecy of the coming of the Messiah would come true in their generation?

A twenty-four hour a day occupation, this job of watching the flocks. These shepherds were on the alert, even while they slept, to be instantly

awake in case all was not well with their sheep. Their minds were keyed to the chance that "something might happen." That night in Bethlehem something did.

In the blackness of night, in a world that was dark and full of trouble the glory of the Lord was revealed to men who were carrying on their daily tasks. To men who tended their sheep the angels sang that first Christmas carol, "Peace on earth to men of good will."

Still through the cloven skies they come, With peaceful wings unfurled
And still their heavenly music floats O'er all the weary world.
Above its sad and lowly plains They bend on hovering wing;
And ever o'er its Babel sounds The blessed angels sing.

THE LIGHT OF BETHLEHEM



Above a world entrapped by fear,
There shone a silver star.
The doubters saw it not, nor cared;
The men of faith, from far,
Knew that the Light of Love looked down
And followed it through field and town.

Through desert lands they made their way
Past mountains bleak and wild;
They came to humble Bethlehem
And found a little Child.
Their hearts were stirred: their feet had trod
A road to peace—they learned of God!

How blind are we who walk through night
In desert lands of sin!
Our ears are deaf: we cannot hear,
Amid the strife and din,
The voice of One who came to tell
The Word of Truth—that all is well.

Our hearts are broken by the years,
But still there shines a star
Above a little manger-home.
Oh, that we might, from far,
Retrace our steps through fear and night
To faith and hope, and Beth'hem's light!

—Thomas Curtis Clark.



Secretary's Corner



By AILEEN M. FERGUSON, General Secretary,
709 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.

HONOR ROLL

Southern California D. A. A.

Florida D. A. A.

Iowa State D. A. A.

Massachusetts D. A. A.

Missouri State D. A. A.

Texas State D. A. A.

Attention Secretaries: ADAA dues in the amount of \$3.00 per member are due on January 1. Please forward your dues as promptly as possible always giving home and office address for all members. Send notice of change of name or address when these occur so that no journals will be returned for lack of proper address. Add to your mailing list the name of the ADAA General Secretary so that we will be informed of your society's activities. Membership lists should be made out on full size 8½ x 10 inches paper, send four copies of every list.

ADAA Emblem Pins can be purchased by ordering them from the secretaries of the state associations. Additional order blanks can be had by writing to the jeweler, Spies Bros., 27 E. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS

MEMPHIS D. A. A. (Tenn.)—Secretary, Clara Taylor, 1308 Exchange Bldg., Memphis.

NASHVILLE D. A. A. (Tenn.)—Secretary, Hazel Spradlin, 1226 Benjie Dillon Bldg., Nashville.

OREGON STATE D. A. A.—President, Wynne Saunders, 809 N. E. 6th

St., Portland; Secretary, Welthia Moore, 915 Selling Bldg., Portland.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

NASSAU COUNTY D. A. A. (N. Y.)

--President, Irene Kurkowski, 510 Front St., Hempstead.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT D. A. A.

(la.)—Secretary, Edith Johnson, c/o Dr. R. D. Morris, Red Oak.

Helen H. Fitting, 91 West Greenwood Ave., Lansdowne, Pa., has been elected chairman of the Certification Board of the ADAA and Helen Tisdal, 607 Medical Arts Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected secretary. Other members of the Board are: Melva Russler, 928 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Ruth F. Rogers, Michigan Dept. Health, Lansing, Mich., and Nelle Mitchell, 615 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kans.

HAVE YOU PLANNED YOURS?

We sincerely hope that all societies have set a definite date for their annual Juliette A. Southard Birthday Party.

Make this affair one of the important functions of your 1948 program.

Your contributions of the past are gratefully appreciated and we trust that this year, each Society will do its utmost to support the Relief Fund.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Judicial Committee

Blanche Overpeck, Chairman '48 ... 1201 Mutual Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio
Marion Coffman Smith, '48 Crichton, Ala.
Nancy C. Hungate, '48 202 S. 53rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Alice Herrling, '49 1301 N. W. Blvd., Spokane, Wash.
Aileen M. Ferguson, Secretary 709 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Clinics and Exhibits

Iva M. Barker, Chairman '48 124 W. Sixth St., Newton, Kans.
Ann Kinard, '48 401 American Bldg., Orlando, Fla.
Edith Sweet, '48 1105 Union Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Rose Hoerbarger, '49 Argyle, Wisconsin
Julia Murray, '49 7112 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Educational Committee

Melva Russler, Chairman '48 928 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Mae Cowell, '48 411 Seventh St., Sioux City, Iowa
Christina Pittman, '48 812 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.
Irene Vielle, '49 3875 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Virginia Hoffman, '49 3361 Portola St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Legislative Committee

Virginia Fitzgerald, Chairman '48 .. 923 Fulton County Crt. Hse., Atlanta, Ga.
Mae Howarth, '48 451 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif.
Mattie Lea Cannada, '48 911 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
Eleanor Marcou, '49 1143 W. Six Mile Rd., Detroit, Mich.
Eleanora Kilanoski, '49 1008 Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

Necrology Committee

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May V. Burke, '48 1187 Villa Nova Ave., Rutledge, Pa.
Ruth Bates, '48 1825 E. 72nd St., Chicago, Ill.
Dorothy Paynter, '49 15701 Alden Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth Forsythe, '49 510 E. 76th St., Seattle, Wash.

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Clara E. Smith, Chairman '48 328 Cleveland St., Nashville, Tenn.
Ottie Helms, '48 812 First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.
Evelyn Brett, '48 401 Butler St., Etna, Pa.

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Melva Russler, 48 928 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Helen Fitting, Chairman '49 91 W. Greenwood Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Ruth F. Rogers, '49 Michigan Dept. Health, Lansing, Mich.
Nelle Mitchell, '49 615 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kans.
Helen Tisdal, Secretary '48 .. 607 Medical Arts Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

VIEWS OF THE NEWS

By Violet L. Crowley

I am happy for the opportunity to try my hand at bringing you Views of the News this year. I will do my best to keep you informed on doings in all societies in ADAA. Yet, unless you let me hear from you how am I to know what goes on, and how am I to get your society's name in print in this column? May I urge you NOW to get your news to me by the 15th of November, January, March, May, July and September. I must have it by these dates in order to get it to the Editor by the dead-line date.

Uncle Eben says: "Some folks use big words de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't represent no real meat." Let's make this column a real "meaty" one, filled with news of work and progress in our societies. I can't promise to give an elegant impression, but if you will send me your news you will see it in print in Views of the News. We all like to see our society's name in print in the Journal, and I know we are proud of our accomplishments. With the arrival of the fall season, our lull period comes to an end, and news of much activity should be coming in strong.

LET'S GO FROM HERE!

First District—

Know you are right before you begin, then tackle the task with vigor and vim.

With the ADAA President and the General Secretary from Massachusetts we are justly proud.

The enthusiasm brought to New England by Dental Assistants from other parts of the country to the Boston Meeting has certainly put more "vim and vigor" into our associations.

The Massachusetts State Board held its first meeting of the season in Springfield at 2:30 on Sept. 24th. The recommendations adopted by the ADAA House of Delegates were further discussed and committee chairmen appointed. At 6:30 the State Officers were entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Sheraton, by the Valley District DAA. Sadie L. Hadley, ADAA President and Esther B. Hyland, First District Trustee were also guests at the State Visitation.

The Metropolitan District held its first meeting at the Hotel Eliot, Sept. 17th with forty members in attendance. A Chinese Auction proved most successful with plenty of humor and enthusiasm. Alice Drew and Beth Auger were auctioneers—remember them? Alice Killion, chairman, made a large birthday cake and individual cakes. When did you find the time, Alice, and how about the recipe? The candles were lighted to commemorate the birthday of Juliette Southard, which was most effective.

A Silver Tea and entertainment was sponsored by the North Shore D.A.A. on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28th at the Hotel Hawthorne in Salem, to commemorate the birthday of our Founder. It was a very lovely affair as one might expect, if they were fortunate enough to have attended the North Shore Beach Party during convention.



Fifty years ago, on June 24, 1897, Dr. Albert E. Seal of Pawtucket passed his state board examinations at 19 and was the youngest dentist to be registered in the United States.

To mark the golden anniversary of this event members of the Pawtucket Dental Assistants' Society of Rhode Island presented Dr. Seal with an engraved desk pen set. Last month the Pawtucket dentist for half a century was honored at a surprise testimonial dinner in the Pawtucket Golf Club by fellow members of the Pawtucket Dental Society who presented him with an engraved wrist watch and a plaque.

The presentation pictured here was also a surprise to Dr. Seal as members of the Dental Assistants' Society, headed by Miss Corinne Dubuc, president, walked into his office and after a brief congratulatory speech by Miss Dubuc, presented the gift of the society.

Worcester District DAA held its party in memory of Mrs. Southard in North Leominster. They, too had a dinner and an auction with a fine attendance. October plans are well under way.

Reports from Merrimac Valley and South Eastern are among the missing. How about real news for the next issue "M. V." and "S. E."?

Pleasant Thanksgiving and a Merry Christmas to all, from Massachusetts.

Second District—

The New Jersey State D.A.A. will present clinics at the mid-winter meeting of the New Jersey Dental Society to be held at the Berkley-Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park, November 11th and 12th. Clinics presented will be, "Do You Know", by Helen Lewis and Louise Barnakian of Essex County, "The Dental Assistant and the Child Patient", by Ruth V. Benedict of Middlesex, and the third clinic will be presented by Hudson County. The title has not been selected. The mid-winter meeting of the New Jersey State D.A.A. will be held January 18, 1948.

Essex County—The Essex County D. A. celebrated its 20th anniversary at a tea party, Sunday, September 21st.

Hudson County—Hudson County D. A. will present a clinic "Do You Know?" at the dedication of the Veterans' Post-Graduate Center, Surgical Building of the New Jersey City Medical Center, October 3rd.

Middlesex County—The Middlesex County D. A. has been the guest of the Middlesex County Dental Society, at a dinner-meeting, September 19th. The program was presented by Dr. John Campi, whose topic was "Child Psychology". This program was broadcast over New Brunswick's radio station, WCTC. The Middlesex County D. A. will be hostesses at a Dinner-Dance to be held October 11th.

A page of The Journal of the New Jersey State Dental Society is reserved for Dental Assistants' news and messages. Miss Ruth Doring, President of the New Jersey State Dental Assistants' Association, has written a message which is printed in the July issue of The Journal of the New Jersey State Dental Society, Vol. 18, No. 4. The message is printed below.

Another year of Association work in the field of Dental Assisting is about to begin. We look forward to a vacation of enjoyment and relaxation. But let us pause and give thought to the Fall when, with renewed energy and interest we again take up our tasks. Looking ahead to that time may I call to your attention the theme "Education" set by the President of the American Dental Assistants' Association, Margaret Sharp, for 1947. Let us take this letter by letter and see what it becomes.

"E" for the EFFORT every dental assistant should exert in improving herself in her field of endeavor.

"D" For the DEVELOPMENT of the best traditions of her chosen career with the accepted concepts of her responsibilities to society.

"U" for UNITY of mind and spirit through understanding and the recognition of her own faults as well as those of others.

"C" for COURAGE and CO-OPERATION and the will to carry on and work together to solve the problems that come up.

"A" for ACHIEVEMENT and the happiness in knowing a job is well done.

"T" for the TRAINING of girls as dental assistants by establishing and promoting courses of study in our schools.

"I" for INTEREST by the members in having a thorough knowledge of the aims and objects and importance of the Association. The American Dental Association has recognized our efforts by appointing a committee to work with us.

"O" for the OPPORTUNITIES afforded a girl who chooses dental assisting as a career to be of public service and to broaden her knowledge by joining in Association activities.

"N" for the NEED of all to work together in good fellowship so that we may gain and grow through EDUCATION.

The theme has been set. It behooves us to advance with caution, to deliberate over policies, to handle delicate situations with directness and diplomacy so that the foundations which we lay down may be of lasting benefit for those who follow. Let us proceed with that goal in mind.

Your interest and cooperation is most earnestly desired.

Ruth V. Doring, President
Elizabeth Onder, Chairman

Publicity Committee
N. J. S. D. A. A.

Third District—

The Kanawha Valley Dental Assistants opened their fall activities with the annual banquet, held at the Quarrier Diner, Wednesday, September 10th. Active members who attended were: Mona Walter, Grace Parcell, Olive Steinbeck, Mary Thorn, Margarette Castle, Bonnie Ashmore, Iva Hutchinson, Virginia Guthrie, Betty Dunbar, Ena Freeland, Beulah Barton, Ora Mae Campbell, Virginia Crist, Florence Hutchinson, Vivian Stewart, Ruth Young, Hope Bedinger, Wanda Slaughter, Glenna Beaver, Mildred Reynolds, Emma Lee Straughan and Blanche M. Carte. Mrs. W. E. Lowry, who is always a welcome guest, gave us a review of the life of Juliette A. Southard, founder of the A. D. A. A. Picture below.

Blanche M. Carte, Secretary Kanawha Valley D. A. A.



Sixth District—

Wisconsin State and Illinois State Associations will hold their fall meetings the same week-end, October 11-12. Best wishes for a successful meeting to both groups. Expect to give you news from those meetings in the next issue. The Southern Wisconsin group held its first meeting on September 16. It was a dinner meeting, and the speaker of the evening was Marie Schantz. The subject, "The Purpose of Our Organization." Good information for new members, and an excellent reminder for old ones. Thanks to Marie Johnson, Sixth District trustee, for the above news.

Seventh District—

The Northwestern District Dental Assistants Association of Iowa is celebrating its Silver Anniversary with a three-day meeting in Sioux City, September 28, 29 and 30. Watch the next issue of Views of the News for news of this meeting also.

Eighth District—

On September 2 the Oklahoma Dental Assistants Association held its regular monthly meeting in the Colonial Room of the Y. W. M. A. Officers for the coming year were elected, and are the following: Dortha St. Cry, President; Chloe Pulford, First Vice-President; Ruby Bilye, Second Vice-President; Ann Overtstreet, Secretary-Treasurer, Louise Ruark, Program Chairman and Jackie Goad, Reporter.

Eighth District Trustee, Helen Tisdal, was present at this meeting, lending her usual loyal support to "her girls", and bringing them news and reports of work in ADAA.

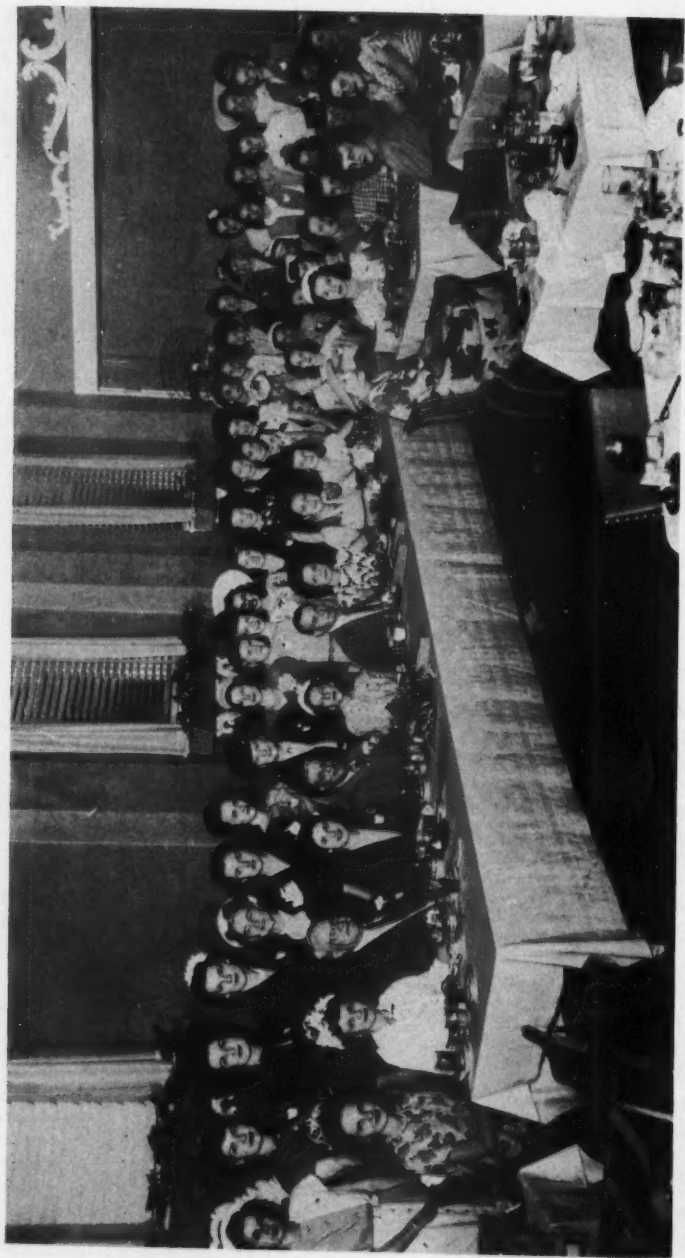
Thanks to Jackie Goad for getting this news to me so promptly. Sounds as though you have a big year coming up; keep us informed.

Also from Eight District we have news of the organization of five new associations in Texas within the last six months. They are: El Paso Dental Assistants Association, with seventeen charter members, Neuchues Valley Dental Assistants Association, with six charter members, increased to eleven within one month after organization, Panhandle District Dental Assistants Association, with nineteen charter members, San Angelo District Dental Assistants Association and South Plains District Dental Assistants Association with fourteen charter members. It appears some membership work is being carried on in earnest down Texas way. I would not be living up to the reputation of a true Texan if I failed to give you this bit of news in my first issue. At any rate, keep up the good work, Texas.

The following news comes from your former Editor of Views of the News, Rose Barby:

"The St. Louis Dental Assistants Society is in full swing. The officers are busy planning and working for the new course for Dental Assistants to be given at St. Louis University Dental School, in preparation for the Certification examination. Classes are to begin in October. A number of applications, with the thirty dollar fee for the course included, have been received.

"The President, Grace Roth and her committees are also busy getting ready for the Mid-Continent Dental Congress to be held in St. Louis the



ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS D.D.A., APRIL, 1947. Left to right at Speakers' Table: Miss Jean Brown; Doris Barnes, President-elect; Dr. J. M. Sternberg, Secretary Arkansas State Dental Association; Ozel Atkins, Arkansas D.A.A. Board Member; Dr. Sterling Mead, Immediate Past President A.D.A.; Doris Ostner, President Arkansas Dental Association; Dr. Cone, Past President Arkansas Dental Association; Helen Tisdal, 8th District Trustee ADAA; Elizabeth Deaton, guest; Wilma Skinner, Secretary-Treasurer Arkansas D.A.A.

first week in December. This meeting is always a grand session, and a large attendance is expected.

Ninth District—

"We are 'right proud' of our Madge Tingley, who at the Boston meeting was elected Trustee of the Ninth District. We were delighted with the news of her returning with the Loyalty Trophy in her possession. We have an efficient staff of officers in our State Association. With President Wynne Saunders as our leader, we are sure to go places this year! Wynne called a meeting September 12, at which time Gertrude Maurer and Evelyn Nickson were with us. We appreciate this cooperation from girls who will travel distances to be with us for meetings. Madge plans to meet with the Eugene Society in the near future to assist them in their work to outline Educational programs. She recently attended the Southern California meeting, returning with new ideas for educational programs."

—Harriet Haman, Oregon State D.A.A. Publicity Chmn.

Tenth District—

Heard from Betty E. Fredrick, Publicity Chairman of Ohio State Dental Assistants Association. She sends a letter from Mabel Hull, Recording Secretary of Cleveland Dental Assistants Association which tells us that on May 5 Cleveland girls had their meeting with 36 members present. It was a combination dinner and educational meeting. A clinic, "Gold Inlays" was given by Mr. Scott Albans.

There was a door prize on which chances were sold, proceeds of this sale going to the Sunshine Committee and Juliette A. Southard Fund.

Helen Kulsa from Erie County Pennsylvania was a visitor at this meeting.

After adjournment of the meeting there was a conducted tour through the Chinese Temple, which she tells me was most interesting.

On Tuesday morning, May 6, there were lectures, and in the afternoon the clinics were given. There were five clinics of the following titles: "Collections", "Sterilization", "Impressions", "Inlay Investing", and "Are You a Merry-Go-Round?" The latter given by Ellen Nizen was the winner of the trophy, a new trophy presented to the association by Dr. E. H. Hansen.

On June 5 their regular meeting was again a dinner meeting with thirty-four members present. This time five members of the Erie Pennsylvania Society visited them. Dr. Flaherty of the Veterans Bureau was the guest speaker. At their June meeting annually the trophies, two in number, are awarded: The membership and achievement trophy. Both were won by Mabel Hull. She organized a study club in the Cleveland Association, which won for her the achievement trophy. Nice work, Mabel. I should think congratulations are in order, and much deserved.

June 17th a group of Cleveland girls attended a meeting of the Erie County Dental Assistants Association.

June 19th was a red-letter day for the Cleveland group, they gathered for a social meeting. I think this an appropriate manner in which to bring to an end a successful year's work. We are looking forward to more news from this lively association this fall.

This brings me to the end of the news I was able to collect for my first copy of Views of the News. My sincere thanks to all who contributed. Remember the deadline for the next issue is November 15. I am depending on YOU.

Diplomacy on the Juvenile Front

By Jean Wehle, Chicago, Illinois

The Juvenile Front can be mighty rugged at times. Like the greatest battlefields of the war, it presents many problems. To conquer this Front one must know the target at which he is firing as well as having the ammunition and experience.

Before we fire our guns let us study our target by carefully organizing our attack and understanding the individuals with whom we must deal.

The child venturing into the Dental Office for the first time in our problem. Before we start our attack let us study the child, his individualities and how far they have been developed, his economic background and how it has influenced the composition of his personality. Fundamentally, get to know him and understand him and half your battle has been won.

Before we endeavor to advance methods by which we might acquire this understanding, it is essential that we know a child's learning process.

Each human being at his birth has no knowledge, no fear, nothing but certain basic animal instincts such as hunger, thirst and survival. It is only after experience has taught him that he begins to fear, to make judgments, and to create barriers between himself and others.

The child sits in the center of a revolving disc and the world turns about him. He is ego-centric and only after time and experience have left their impression does he realize that he is but a part of the machinery of humanity.

You as the assistant, nurse or doctor, are on that disc revolving about him. Every action, every word, will leave an indelible impression, one that will be hard to erase—so you must be careful and move with caution.

Remember, "The Approach", is your introduction to the child. It will either stand or fall.

How are we to acquire this knowledge? How are we to win the child's confidence so that he will be a cooperative patient?

Upon entering the office the child immediately senses a strange atmosphere, something entirely new. The first question that comes to his mind is "what is this place" and "what's going to happen to me?" Then he begins his quest. Perhaps he starts to explore your equipment. He may even start to shoot his bow and arrow at you. This type is bold and adventuresome. Then on the contrary he may stand spellbound and just roll his eyes in bewilderment.

With the first type of patient, let him wander about the place, use only the necessary restrictions to keep your office intact. Step by step show him your instruments and teach him the operation of your work. Try to impress him with the facts of their usefulness and the good that they can accomplish.

With the second type be cautious, do not over insist, do not try to force him. Again you might display a tray of instruments or operate a device. The motion or the glisten of the tools may catch his eye; perhaps arouse his curiosity. Once you stimulate this curiosity you can proceed similar to the first case.

The child who immediately begins to cry (as many of them usually do) or seek refuge behind his mother's skirt, may associate your office with some previous distasteful experience. Perhaps previous experience with the Medical Profession. You, then, must eliminate this impression.

It has been my successful experience to combine the first visit into a friendly chat and consultation.

Get acquainted by an informal chat. Inquire as to his playmates or the games he likes. If of pre-school age, color books, pictures and such things might interest him. You may feel silly quacking like a duck or barking like a dog, but I assure you all these things will pay dividends when you finally begin the work.

Upon the child's second entry do not immediately begin to operate, assuming you have him conquered. Begin with a few remarks about your previous conversation and only gradually induce him into the chair. Never command or force; let him go there at your suggestion but still by his own free will. There is never any cooperation when working against the "will of the child."

It is best, always, to tell the child the truth. Never misrepresent the fact that it will not hurt, as he will know that it did and your second attempt will be frustrated.

A normal child is full of energy and therefore must be active at all times to burn this energy. Therefore, it is not wise to let a child sit for too long a period. At the first signs of restlessness the cooperation begins to lag and without cooperation you will accomplish nothing and time is just being wasted.

If he has been a good patient, tell him. If you wish to reward him, do so.

Do not try to discipline the uncontrollable child. You are only bucking a brick wall, finding yourself exhausted in the end. Just because the child lacks the proper training do not try to reform him. That is not your duty, but that of his parents.

In the majority of cases the obstacle can be overcome with the right approach but all of us must admit that the greatest generals and the most fearless fighters have lost battles.

In conclusion let me say, success in dealing with the juvenile can only be accomplished by slowly letting the problem unravel itself. Remember—understand, the child, try to make the child understand your object in dealing with him. Above all, be patient because without this virtue your battle is lost before it begins.

IS YOUR LABORATORY CLEAN?

1. Do not use the laboratory as a storage place for out-of-date articles.
2. Scrape the top of the laboratory bench regularly and wash occasionally. Keep surplus materials out of sight.
3. Clean and polish the impression trays. A protective coating of oil can be given to trays by covering them with vaseline and passing them through a flame. Wipe with paper.
5. Enclosed wall cabinets are recommended for storage purposes.
5. Keep the laboratory as clean as possible. It must present a professional atmosphere in keeping with the balance of the office.

—Northern California D.A.A. Journal.

THOSE LEISURE HOURS

There is an ancient custom among the leisurely Chinese noblemen of letting their fingernails grow until they curl hideously about the ends of their fingers. A Chinaman is well respected when he acquires enough wealth to sit in idleness while his coolies wait upon him hand and foot. His long nails become a symbol of his high social position.

For many years in our own country, men have worked with visions of retiring at an early age. Today, however, we are learning that true contentment comes through creative work. Only as we work can we keep pace with the world. The truly happy people are those who have contributed richly to the world's achievements.

Keeping busy during our leisure hours is just as important as the work we accomplish on the job. Most of us have more energy than we absorb at the office, and we need some outlet for this excess vigor. If it is controlled, it can be used for many fine purposes. If it isn't controlled and used, it will revert back into the subconscious mind building inhibitions and self-pity. There is an innate desire in each of us to create—whether that desire be to paint a beautiful picture or to build a corner cabinet; and psychologists tell us that it is dangerous to our mental health not to use that energy. The wise girl has many avocations with which to occupy her leisure time. The girl with an interesting hobby has little time to become lonely.

A good hobby is so important to the dental assistant. Our offices are so busy today that our jobs have become routinized. We no longer have time to do things from beginning to completion. We are fast becoming merely a cog in a vast machine—a very important cog—but we still need that self-respect and self-assurance which comes from seeing something take complete form in our own hands. Using our hands demands clear thinking, and we can build poise through their use.

When I was preparing this paper, I wrote to a well-known Hollywood sculptor for his views on the subject. To my surprise and delight, I received a note from him asking me to come to his studio some afternoon. "We will have lunch together," he wrote, "and talk just as long as you like." I was to say which afternoon it would be.

I admit I was rather excited as I pressed the bell on his studio door. I waited breathlessly for it to open and when it did (after what seemed an eternity), I beheld a bearded creature wearing a ragged shirt that was torn half-way down his hairy chest. In each hand, he held a big wad of wet clay. With his pugnacious jaw, he motioned to me to enter.

We faced each other wordlessly and censoriously for a moment until he uttered, "Vell, mademoiselle?" I reminded him of the letter. Without much concern he explained that he would be busy for another half hour with his model. This, he said, would give me plenty of time to prepare the meal. "Ze keetchen ees een ze reer."

Abashed but obedient, I marched to the kitchen, rolled up my sleeves, and started to work. After a time, he came in to see how I was getting along and offered a few suggestions. I was beginning to have some fun out of it and I discovered that I was even liking him a little.

There was a tiny table by the window overlooking the garden. After it was set, I picked some roses and arranged them in the center. My French sculptor friend had timed himself just right, because as I poured the tea, he stood by the window and cleaned the clay out from under his nails. I noticed his clean shirt. He adjusted my chair and as he sat down in his, he grinned across the table at me and said, 'Mademoiselle, you have learned your lesson. When you came into my studio you were very tense and I don't think you liked me very much. But in preparing the meal, you have let down, relaxed, and now we can talk—shall we say—"free and easy."

He took a rose from the table and continued. "The development of personality through creative work can be compared to the opening of a rose. The first bud is dark and tight and without beauty. Then it gradually begins to open and let out its color and light and charm. Creative art will make one **beautiful**."

When he said "Creative art makes one beautiful," I must have looked at him with doubt in my eyes because he laughed and said, "Ah, but, Mademoiselle, you should have seen me before I was an **artiste**."

I only wish I could relate to you all of the philosophy I learned that afternoon. Before I left the studio, I met a young girl who was sculpturing a model of a little boy holding a bird in his hands. She was doing very well in shaping an expression of delight in his face. I asked her how it made her feel to be able to create something so lovely. "I don't know how Rodin felt when he finished "The Thinker," she said, "but I think it must be the same."

And that is exactly how you will feel when you have made something with your own hands. You will have that same feeling of self-expression and satisfaction, no matter whether you have written a song or simply repainted the kitchen. It isn't so much what you have done or even what the world thinks of it, but what you have put into it that counts.

Some girls complain that they haven't time for hobbies, but when I see women knitting on crowded buses and streetcars, I know that when we utilize every minute, we can always find time to do the things we really want to do. There is so much joy in it that no one should miss the adventure of creative work. The Dental Assistant has an unlimited source of interesting hobbies, such as photography, casting jewelry, and painting stone models. Remember, it's what you put into it that counts.

—Clara Samson.

From the Southern California
D.A.A. Journal

An eye-dropper is most handy for transferring mercury from the original container to the smaller one from which it is dispensed when mixing amalgam. Use it and find your mercury chasing troubles are over.

Give extraction patients a small envelope with pain tablets enclosed and post-operative instructions typed thereon. This is more individual than handing them a "free sample" envelope.

Attach labels to the top of bottles when bottles are kept in drawers and the tops are more easily visible than the sides. Then you will be certain to pick up the right bottle the first time.

METAL MODEL TECHNIQUE

By Ruth H. Swanson

From the colloid impression materials and the newer, similar powder and water mixtures such as the D. P. Impression material, it is possible to pour a metal model.

The general procedure is as follows:—

Block the ends with plaster and then dry the surface of the impression thoroughly, and then pour with a low fusing metal (160°). If a metal loop is placed in the base of the model when it is partially set, it will aid in the retention of the plaster when articulating.

If the surface is not dried thoroughly, you will get a rougher surfaced model, but the demention will not be materially affected.

A shallow pouring of the metal in a plaster or colloid bite, will make a superior articulation, since the plaster or stone grinds away in adjusting the bite.

Remove the metal carefully, and a second pouring of stone may be made to be retained for record purposes, and thus the metal may be used over again.

You can readily see the advantage of having a metal model as the working model for restorations, since the most carefully handled stone model frequently meets with an accident, or is marred in working on it, thus impairing its accuracy.

It is also a time saver since it takes but a few moments to pour, and may be separated almost immediately.

If Kleenex for removing lipstick is kept in the napkin drawer it will become automatic to hand each lady a tissue when the napkin is placed around her neck.

Adhesive tape makes an excellent relief chamber material.

When taking copper band impressions for inlays in two surface cavities such as M. O. & D. O. use a large amalgam plugger to force the compound which will give sharp margins and the air will not be trapped in occlusal areas. Use oil or vaseline on plugger to prevent sticking.

Use wire clippers to break stone and plaster when deflasking dentures or Acrylic jackets or inlays. Break the whole investment out of the flask, then cut the stone and plaster away from the processed material swiftly and easily.

Use wire clippers to sprue inlays into sprue holders.

A pyrex dish over a baby bottle warmer is excellent to keep soft wax at the right temperature at the chair.

To prevent waste of material and time, attach a small camel's hair brush to the inside of the stopper of the die lubricant bottle. Cut the brush handle down to about an inch, force it into the stopper and seal with sticky wax.

The same can be done to the separating medium bottle.

—From the Missouri D. A. A. Journal.

Southern California—

Sou. Cal's Component Societies

Long Beach—October 13: Speaker, Minka Zorka; subject: Charm, Poise and Fashions.

November 10: Speaker, Thelma Howell; subject: Office Management and Procedure. (She is just out of this world on her up-to-date theories—they are so practical.)

December 8: All Christmas program—carols and all the trimmings.

Los Angeles—Thursday, October 9: Speaker, Dr. A. W. Spaulding; subject: Gold Inlay Technique.

Thursday, November 13: Program. This is Homecoming meeting. All the Past Presidents of Los Angeles Society are invited at the meeting this month. Each member is to bring one can of some vegetable, fruit or bags of dried fruit or vegetables. These will go into our Christmas baskets.

December 15: All Christmas program with members exchanging \$1 gifts—each member writes her name on a card and the Arrangement Chairman will put it on some gift. All members are to be in good voice for carolling.

Pasadena—October 16: Election of Officers. Speaker, Dr. Edward E. Lyman; subject: Pre-Cancerous Lesions of the Oral Cavity."

November 20: Doctors' Night. Entertainer: Jerry Turner "With His Bag of Tricks." Speaker, Professor J. Paul Youtz of Cal Tec. (California Institute of Technology.) Subject: Industrial Design, a Creative Profession, Serving the Consumer Through Industry." (Zoot, some subject.)

December 18: Christmas meeting. All the component societies, Santa Barbara, Tri County Fifth District and San Diego will all dispense with business at the December meeting so to make the Christmas spirit reign.

Los Angeles News Item: Our Juliette Southard chairman has sold furniture polish, solicited gifts from some of our most elite stores in the Wilshire and Beverly Hills district—these gifts were used as prizes that were issued thus—At the September meeting, Charlotte Huber—the Juliette Southard Birthdays chairman—sold little carnation boutonnières to each member at any price the member cared to donate and she then dropped her name into a little basket; these names were drawn by Dr. Phillip Tennis. Charlotte collected from this sale and sale of her furniture polish \$355.76 which will be sent to the National Chairman. This is entirely the Los Angeles donation. We are exceedingly proud. No wonder that our State President, Ethel Sheppe of Fifth District has chosen Charlotte Huber for her "Ways and Means" chairman.

The Southern California Banquet program was really something special. The theme was "Fun at the Circus." The outside of the program was a clown face.

Marie McCoy takes Red Cross shows out to the big Long Beach Naval Hospital on each Saturday. Through this connection, she got hold of an old circus ring-master who wrote up the banquet menu in the form of circus acts. It was a tremendous hit.

The Model with a Personality

Today in dentistry and the assisting of dentistry, as in all other phases of living, speed is one of the most sought after accomplishments. Yes, we must have efficiency, but if we are fortunate enough to have both, we have then achieved a worth-while combination. This can be applied to an attractive and well formed Study Model.

Equipment

1. Trays used for compound impressions (should be clean and smooth.
2. Vibrator.
3. 12" by 12" slab of glass or porcelain.
4. Best grade of white plaster.
5. Spatula.
6. Rubber model formers (Upper and Lower.
7. Sticky wax.
8. Cardboard cut in strips 1½"x14".
9. Pink base-plate wax.
10. Plastic filling instrument.
11. Small paint brush.
12. Rubber bands.
13. A sharp pointed instrument or carver.
14. A good grade of talcum powder.
15. Sharp pocket knife.

Procedure for the Models from the First Impression

1. Box in your impression with base-plate wax and cardboard strips. The wax is used to fill in the space the tongue occupied in the lower impression. The cardboard strip is placed around the impression and held fast with a rubber band. With a little hot base-plate wax and a small paint brush, unite the cardboard and compound or original impression. This is to hold the plaster in the impression.
2. In a plaster bowl measure the correct amount of water when mixed with the correct amount of plaster will fill the boxed-in impression. This impression must be dry.
3. Add the plaster to the water, large amounts at first, then smaller amounts, stirring all the while with a rotary clock-wise motion until the mixture resembles thick cream.
4. To eliminate air bubbles, place bowl or plaster on vibrator for a few seconds.
5. Hold the tray by the handle resting it on the vibrator and feed with the end of the spatula small amounts of plaster on the edge of the cardboard allowing it to vibrate down into the impression. As the impression of the teeth becomes filled, larger amounts of the plaster can be added until the form is filled, avoiding air bubbles all the while.
6. In just a few seconds the plaster will be set up enough to remove the cardboard and with a sharp knife trim the model down around the edges, removing excess plaster. Also a few deep scratches should be made on the base of the model. This will cause a new mixture of plaster to cohere.

Separation

1. Loosen the tray from the compound and submerge in a pan of warm water, about 125 degrees.

2. When the compound is soft it can be removed from the model by working it upward and outward. To remove any compound that might stick to the model, use a piece of the warm compound, pressing it against the piece to be removed.

Mounting Upper and Lower Models

1. Lower model should be mounted first, using a good firm rubber mount.
 - A. If the models have been allowed to dry, they must be soaked in water for two or three hours before mounting.
 - B. Make a mixture of plaster and water as described above, except about half the amount will be necessary. Pour into the lower rubber mount, place on vibrator a few seconds. Be sure the form is well filled.
 - C. Press the lower model into the soft plaster, leaving an equal space on either side. Lightly place the upper model in occlusion on the lower to be sure the horizontal and vertical position is as near perfect as the eye can make it. Remove the upper model and pat with the blade end of a plastic filling instrument the excess plaster that has been squeezed up around the model well around the edge of the model so as to make a smooth base between the rim of the mount and the model.
 - D. Trim and smooth away the excess plaster, carefully following the outlines of the impression of the tissue of the mouth. A damp piece of cotton rubbed over the model will help to smooth some of the roughness.
2. Upper model is formed in upper rubber mount.
 - A. Occlude the upper and lower models and stick together with sticky wax.
 - B. Follow same instructions for upper as lower except stand the lower model upright allowing it to rest on its back on the glass or porcelain slab. Gently slide the upper mount, well filled with plaster, and also turned upright, against the upper model.
 - C. Loosen the models from each other. Smooth and trim same as the lower.
 - D. Remove the mounted models from the rubber forms and with a sharp pointed instrument carefully trim the gingival crevice and interproximal spaces.

Final and Finishing Touches

1. When models are dry, dust and rub in a good grade of talcum powder so as to obtain a slick, smooth finish. Not only does this add to the appearance, but prevents the models from soiling when being handled.
2. Write or print name of patient, date, age and number of case on end or bottom of models and place in small clean and well closed box for filing. Be sure the models are thoroughly dry before placing in box to prevent them from molding.

Models mounted using this method, not only saves time and expense, but assures one of an attractive and pleasing reproduction of the mouth to present to the patient as well as a study model for the doctor. A cast or model holds a certain amount of charm and fascination for the patient for whom the impression has been taken. Also, the doctor is pleased to present a well formed and attractive model to his patient, not to mention the assistant's pride in her work of art. Let us say then, we have a model with a **PERSONALITY**.

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—Dr. Paul W. Kunkel.



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